

چکیده انگلیسی

Comparisons of Ketorolac with Pethidine for prevention of postoperative shivering***Abstract***

Background Objective: Postoperative shivering is one of the common problems following general anesthesia and may lead to multiple complications. This study was designed to evaluate the effect of prophylactic administration of intravenous (IV) ketorolac in comparison with Pethidine on shivering, during the first minutes following surgery in the recovery period.

Methods: In a randomized, double blind clinical trial, Sixty patients with American Society of Anesthesiologists physical status I and II, in the age range of 20 to 60 years who were scheduled for abdominal surgery (cholecystectomy and laparotomy) under general anesthesia, were randomly assigned to two groups which received (a non-selective COX inhibitor) 30 mg of ketorolac or 0.5 mg/kg of pethidine (meperidine) intravenously, 20–30 minutes before completion of surgery. The incidence and grades of postoperative shivering and pain intensity score were recorded during the recovery period.

Results: There were no differences in demographic data, surgery duration and postoperative pain score in both groups. Postoperative shivering was observed in 4 patients in group pethidine (13.33%), compared with seven in group ketorolac (23.33%) ($P = 0.36$).

Postoperative nausea and vomiting, in recovery occurred more frequently in the Pethidine group as compared to the ketorolac group ($P=0.016$).

Conclusion: Ketorolac in a dose of 30mg IV, 20–30 minutes before completion of surgery is as effective as pethidine 0.5 mg/kg IV as an anti-shivering and is associated with significantly less postoperative nausea and vomiting.

Keywords: postoperative shivering, ketorolac, pethidine